

Casingwold R D

ANNUAL REPORTS
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
and the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR &
SURVEYOR,
for the year
1960.



Casingwold Rural District Council.

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SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR &
SURVEYOR.
for the Year
1960.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The whole of the Council.

CHAIRMAN.

Councillor W. N. Gill.

VICE-CHAIRMAN.

Councillor J. W. Verity.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health.

H. GRAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Surveyor (Wholetime).

J. E. BLAKEMAN, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates held:

- Royal Society of Health.
- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and other foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector & Deputy Surveyor (Wholetime).


E. CANHAM, C.R.S.H., & P.H.I. E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates held:

- Royal Society of Health.
- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and other food.
- (c) National Certificate in Building.

Clerical Staff:

Miss M. E. Curry (General Clerk).



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EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is once more my privilege to submit for your consideration my annual report for the past year.

In the introduction to the main body of the Report I would draw your attention to one or two matters in it. The decline in number of births has not been arrested during the year, whereas the trend for the whole country is in the reverse direction. Hospital provision for childbirth is adequate since for every child born at home two are born in hospital. All the 7 stillbirths were hospital confinements - which would suggest that antenatal care is of a high level insofar as abnormalities of pregnancy are discovered and hospital care arranged in good time.

I draw attention later to the need for more housing accommodation and wonder if the scarcity of houses available for young married people is not responsible for the falling birth rate.

The Minister of Health requires a statement on the present position of sewerage arrangements, and I have incorporated as an addition to this report a copy of the special report made during the year covering the whole area.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the services of Mr. Blakeway, your Senior Public Health Inspector for many years who has earned a well deserved retirement, and to offer my good wishes to his successor, Mr. E. Canham.

I am, Ladies & Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT.

of the Medical Officer of Health

for the year - 1960

General Statistics.

Area of the District:..... 74,363
acres.

Registrar General's estimate
of population mid - 1960:..... 11,970.

Number of Dwellinghouses:.....Private:..... 2,632.
Local Authority:..... 505.
H. M. Forces:..... 166.
Total:.. 3,303.

Rateable Value to 1st April, 1960:..... £110,848. 0 0.
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate:..... 442. 11. 9.

<u>Births.</u>	<u>1958.</u>	<u>1959.</u>	<u>1960.</u>
Total (Live and Stillbirths).....	206.	177.	170.

<u>Live Births:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	85	71	156.
Illegitimate	3	4	7
	<u>88</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>163</u>

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	17.0	14.3	13.5
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Corrected Live Birth Rate (Factor 1.10)	18.7	15.6	14.8
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England and Wales	16.4	16.5	17.1
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Illegitimate Live Births (representing 4.1% of all births in 1960).	2	6	7
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<u>Stillbirths.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and Stillbirths).	19.4	45.	41.
(Rate for England and Wales.			19.7)

Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) 2 males. 1 female
One of these deaths was an illegitimate child.

Total:
3.

<u>Infant Mortality Rates.</u>	<u>1959.</u>	<u>1960.</u>
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:-	23.7	18.4
Legitimate " " " 1,000 " "	24.5	12.8
Illegitimate " " 1,000 " "	Nil	143.0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births):-	17.7	12.3
Early " " " (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births):-	17.7	12.3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 births):-	62	55
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) Deaths:-	Nil	1
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths:-	Nil	67.5

Deaths.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Male.	66	59	65	63	75
Female	62	44	48	43	50
Total	128	103	113	106	125
Crude Rate	10.2	8.9	9.5	8.9	10.4
Corrected Rate	10.2	9.2	9.3	9.1	10.7
England and Wales.	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5

Correction Factor 1.03

CAUSES OF DEATH.

			1959		1960	
			M	F.	M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	...	...	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other forms.	...	...	-	-	-	1
3. Syphylitic Diseases.	...	...	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	...	...	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	...	...	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections.	...	...	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.	...	...	-	-	-	-
8. Measles.	...	...	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective, and parasitic diseases.	...	...	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach.	...	...	2	2	1	1
11. Lung, broncus.	...	...	1	1	5	1
12. Breast.	...	...	-	-	-	1
13. Uterus.	...	...	-	1	-	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	...	...	6	4	1	5
15. Leukæmia, aleukaemia.	...	...	3	-	-	-
16. Diabetes.	...	...	-	1	1	1
17. Vascular Lesions of the nervous system.	...	...	6	7	11	11
18. Coronary disease, angina.	...	...	12	9	18	6
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	...	...	-	1	1	-
20. Other heart diseases.	...	...	7	3	7	6
21. Other circulatory diseases.	...	...	1	1	3	-
22. Influenza.	...	...	1	1	-	-
23. Pneumonia.	...	...	4	1	2	1
24. Bronchitis.	...	...	5	-	4	2
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system.	...	...	-	1	1	-
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.	...	...	1	-	2	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	-	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis.	...	...	1	1	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	...	...	-	-	1	-
30. Pregnancy, child birth and abortion.	...	...	-	-	-	1
31. Congenital Malforms.	...	...	1	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	...	...	6	8	9	9
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents.	...	...	1	-	1	-
34. All other accidents.	...	...	4	1	5	2
35. Suicide.	...	...	1	-	1	-
36. Homicide and operations of war.	...	...	-	-	-	-

COMPARATIVE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	9	3	2	1	3
Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	4	-	-	1	2
Scarlet Fever	15	7	20	7	7
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever.	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	11	10	4	1	1
Erysipelas.	1	-	1	-	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	1	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmic Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.	-	46	128	6	33
Poliomyelitis.	-	-	1	-	-
Measles.	50	114	107	366	6
Whooping Cough.	7	-	2	1	4
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	1	-

The above figures call for little comment except to mention the periodic incidence of Sonne Dysentery at Claypenny Hospital which causes considerable difficulties there.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The area is essentially agricultural and whilst employment on the land is a major activity local employment exists in the hospital service, the district contains a large hospital for mentally subnormal people, a cottage hospital and a Cheshire Home. Service families stationed in the area constitute a good proportion of the whole population, and there is some daily exodus from the district both to the City, to a rapidly growing poultry 'factory' in one adjacent area, and to a large engineering works in another.

HOUSING

The operation of the Governments scheme for grant aid has limited the activities of the Council to the construction of new houses only for slum clearance and bungalow provision for the aged. During the year the Council completed 12 houses and 4 bungalows. The waiting list remains remarkably constant at almost 200, and whilst it is not suggested that all these applicants are living in unsatisfactory conditions, overcrowded or sharing accommodation, nevertheless the addition to the housing accommodation of the district of 50 - 60 dwellings would be of enormous benefit to the physical and mental wellbeing of the district. During the year the operation of the improvement grant schemes has contributed much to the improvement of housing standards.

The operation of the Town and Country Planning Acts and other factors such as reluctance of owners of suitable building land to sell have led to scarcity of building sites for private development, and to a rise in site values not only in this area, but generally. These difficulties present an additional handicap to those wishing to house themselves.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Call for little comment. The area is adequately served with good water.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

In my report for 1959 I drew attention to the fact that no material progress had been made during the year and I must again comment on the fact that a further year has passed without any improvement in the position. A Ministry inquiry was held on the Crayke proposals upon which I first reported in 1953. Numerous alternative plans have been produced over the course of years but as yet the same insanitary conditions persist. This singular lack of progress in this field prompted your Senior Public Health Inspector and myself to draw up a special report during the year setting out the positions over the whole area. We draw attention to the fact that almost half the population was in villages in which no proper sewers and works exist, and to the great amount of work that remains to be done, particularly in view of the fact that the more densely populated parts where works and sewers are easier to construct have been dealt with, leaving the expensive, difficult, but yet insanitary areas still to be served. One can but hope that the new system of grant aid which is to be instituted will result in the actual laying of pipes and the construction of the required treatment works.

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers.

Details of Officers are listed at the beginning of the Report.

Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological examination of milk, water and ice cream are carried out for the Council by the County Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton. Chemical Analysis of water is carried out by Messrs. Fairley and Partner of Leeds.

Ambulance.

The North Riding County Council administer the ambulance and other health services in the area.

The ambulance stations serving the area are situated at Haxby and Thirsk. Telephone Nos. York 68181, Thirsk 2234 (day), in case of difficulty telephone Easingwold 324 (day). After 10 p.m. in the areas served by the Thirsk station it is necessary to ring Northallerton 446 or of course 999.

Except in cases of emergency, requests for ambulance will only be accepted from Medical Practitioners, Matrons and Almoners of Hospitals, Nurses at Clinics (acting for Medical Officer of Health) or duly authorised officers of the County Council Health Department.

District Nurses.

District Nurses who are responsible in their respective areas for Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting cover the following areas:-

Easingwold and Raskelf.

Nurse Dawson, 14 East Avenue, Easingwold. Tel. E/wold 483.

Stillington, Farlington, Marton, Brandsby, Crayke, Sutton-on-Forest, Huby, Yearsley and Whenby.

Nurse Burnett, Huby. Telephone Stillington 242.

Alne, Tollerton, Youlton, Flawith, Aldwark, Beningbrough, Linton and Newton-upon-Ouse.

Nurse Horner, Aldwark. Telephone Tollerton 201.

Coxwold, Oulston, Thornton Hill, Husthwaite, Carlton Husthwaite, Angram Grange, Thormanby, Newburgh, Wildon Grange and Oldstead.

Nurse Batty, Coxwold. Telephone Coxwold 223.

Helperby, Myton-on-Swale, Tholthorpe and Brafferton.

Nurse Boyes, Helperby, Telephone Helperby 202.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Infant Welfare Centres are open throughout the district at the places and times set out below:-

The Parish Hall, Newton-On-Ouse.	1st Wednesday in each month, 2 p.m.
The Institute, Coxwold.	2nd Wednesday in each month, 2 p.m.
The Clinic, Easingwold Grammar/Modern School.	Every 2nd Thursday, 2 p.m.
(M) Royal Air Force Station, Linton-on-Ouse.	On Thursday each fortnight 2 p.m.
The Village Hall, Helperby.	1st Wednesday in each month, 2 p.m.
The Boys' Hall, Stillington,	1st Wednesday in each month, 2 p.m.
War Memorial Institute, Tollerton.	3rd Wednesday in each month, 2 p.m.
(M) (Mobile Clinic).	

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Bulmer Area - Total Population	-	57,420.
No. of births in the Area in 1960	-	1,025.
No. of children vaccinated against smallpox		601
No. of children immunised against diphtheria (primary) in 1960		1,136.
No. of children immunised against diphtheria (booster) in 1960.		561.
No. of children immunised against Whooping Cough in 1960.		838.

It would appear anomalous that more children were immunised against diphtheria than were actually born in the year. The explanation lies in the use by the Local Authority of the combined vaccine in place of separate vaccine for diphtheria and Whooping Cough. The combined vaccine is used at an earlier age than the single vaccine, consequently more children were inoculated during the year. I had been concerned at the fall in the proportion of children immunised against diphtheria over the years 1957-58-59, the percentage being 89,75,69, respectively, but in my opinion the reason was again due to a previous decision on the Minister's advice to change from combined vaccine to single ones.

It is a popular procedure with General Practitioners to combine immunisation against Tetanus but as yet no official blessing is bestowed upon this procedure, although many Local Authorities are in favour of this. Further, in other countries immunisation against poliomyelitis is combined with these injections thus reducing still further the number of injections our younger generation are having to suffer. It is, however, surprising how stoically young children bear with the number of injections which are given one even finds 5 year olds who say they enjoy them!

Over 90% of our young children are vaccinated against poliomyelitis, and the response in older people has been quite good, especially where facilities have been made available at places of employment. It is gratifying that no case of poliomyelitis occurred during the year, the only cases occurring in Bulmer Area since commencement of vaccination in 1956 were 2 cases in 1958, neither of which had been vaccinated.

Domestic Help Service.

This service is organised throughout the Bulmer Area from the Health Office, at Easingwold. It has not been possible to provide the extension of this service to include the Family Help Service i.e. where a help is employed to take over all domestic duties in the absence of the sick wife, nor is a night sitter service provided as in the case in more densely populated areas.

Applicants for domestic help agree to pay the full charge of 3/- per hour (increased to 4/- from 2nd January, 1961) or are assessed according to means. Domiciliary Confinement cases take priority, but the bulk of cases helped are aged and chronic sick persons.

Cases helped in 1960:-

Maternity	-	9
Tuberculosis	-	1
Chronic Sick-Aged	-	86
Others		19

Total hours worked by domestic helps - 21,154.

16 people paid the standard charge but many cases arise where the applicant finds help privately at less cost than the full charge. The National Assistance Board contribute 5/- where the applicant is in receipt of a supplementary allowance and this sum is then paid to the County Council weekly. Scope exists for a streamlining of this procedure which is wasteful in time and expense. It appears that attempts to eliminate this system have been made over a considerable period but so far without success.

Health Education.

Whilst little of a spectacular nature is done in this field, nevertheless if the efforts of the many whose work in this field were to be considered, the total would be impressive, much of the work of doctors, nurses, health inspectors and other workers is health education - effective since it is given on an individual basis.

Care Committee.

The Bulmer Area Committee is reimbursed expenditure from County Council funds up to a maximum of £10 per 1,000 population.

Hitherto its main function was to assist cases of tuberculosis, later its scope was enlarged to include all cases of illness. Monetary grants are not made but help with food, clothes and fuel and in other ways is available to those in need. It is also able to provide a chiropody service to the aged, and at the time of writing this extension is being arranged.

EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector
& Surveyor - for the Year, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Easingwold Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year, 1960.

With the exception of the Parish of Brandsby-cum-Stearsby which is served by an old privately owned piped supply and some outlying houses and farms having private supplies the District has been well supplied with water from Public Mains.

Refuse collection has been maintained at a fairly satisfactory level. The deliberate curtailment of the weekly collection which Easingwold Town Area enjoyed for many years has given rise to a few complaints but this has been offset by the increased frequency of the collection in more outlying villages. The aim should be to reinstate the regular weekly collection in Easingwold Town Area (20% the area's population) without adversely affecting the outer areas.

Slow progress only has been made towards the provision of modern sewers and sewage disposal works in those villages where sewers are urgently needed and where the copious water supply cannot be used to best advantage because of the lack of sewerage.

The steady progress made in the provision of Water Closets to replace Earth Closets continues, given impetus by the provision of Standard and Improvement Grants.

Water Supply - Public Mains.

The Water supply has been satisfactory throughout the year. All the water supplied through the Council's mains is chlorinated.

92 samples of water were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. 36 were of chlorinated water from the public mains and 30 of the raw water before chlorination. The Analyst reported all except 1 of the chlorinated samples as satisfactory, 19 of the raw water samples as unsatisfactory.

Private Supplies.

24 samples were taken from private supplies and of these 4 were reported as unsatisfactory.

Housing.

Number of houses erected and completed during the year

1. By Local Authority.. 16.
2. By other Bodies or 10.
Persons.

26.

The 16 houses erected and completed by the Local Authority in 1960, 2 were in Alne, 8 in Easingwold, 4 in Helperby and 2 in Stillington.

27 Houses have been discontinued as dwellings as a result of action taken under the Housing Acts. The need for new houses remains at approximately 200.

Public Cleansing.

Now that the two larger capacity dual-tip refuse collection vehicles are in service there has been some improvement in the frequency of collections. However this tends to be offset by the provision of new houses and the gradual increase in the numbers of outlying premises now included in the collection area. The sheer bulk of the refuse collected from any given area continues to increase, making for further difficulties in disposal.

Collections are carried out at approximately 10 day intervals throughout the whole district. Hospitals, schools and Linton R.A.F. Station have a weekly collection.

Two tips are in use; the tip at Crankley has been partly covered with soil to reclaim the land for agricultural use.

The lack of a well equipped vehicle shed and a suitable central depot for the accommodation of all vehicles and equipment for refuse collection and disposal, sewerage maintenance etc, is not conducive to satisfactory service. Ample space giving room for extension should be aimed at in considering a site.

Sewers and Sewage Disposal.

Negotiations were still in progress with regard to sewerage schemes for Newton Upon Ouse, Huby and Sutton on the Forest, Crayke, Flawith and Yearsley at the close of the year and it is hoped that 1961 will see a start on at least some of these schemes.

Easingwold.

Easingwold Sewage Disposal works, constructed in 1939, are having to cope with a very increased flow of sewage due to new house building, the new large school and enlargement of the Mental Institution at Claypenny. In addition more earth closets have been converted to water closets in older properties. It is becoming difficult to keep the works functioning satisfactorily, especially in winter, in spite of more attention to maintenance. Improvements to the works are urgently needed, particularly with regard to the provision of more bacteria (or filter) beds and increased accommodation for sludge drying.

MEAT INSPECTION.

All meat and food inspection is carried out by your Public Health Inspectors. There are six private slaughterhouses licensed in the District, these being used by 12 butchers. The appended table gives details of the animals slaughtered and inspected there during the year; 809 visits being made by the Inspectors for this purpose.

During 1960 there was a slight decrease in the numbers of animals slaughtered for food.

There were two whole carcasses condemned because of Tuberculosis, both were emergency slaughters. In total there was a reduction in the numbers of animals affected with tuberculosis. The establishment of the tubercular free zones would appear to be achieving the desired object.

Liver fluke, despite its tortuous life history, continues to flourish and results in much direct loss by condemnation of affected liver and also there must be some loss of condition of the animal generally.

The difficulties of inspection owing to the scattered positions of the slaughterhouses and times of slaughter have not lessened during the year, some of the carcasses being inspected after slaughter, or even the day after.

The Council received from the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, confirmation of the 1st January, 1963 as the "Appointed Day" under the Slaughterhouses Act 1958. At only one of the six licensed slaughterhouses had any real attempt been made by the end of the year to bring the premises up to the standards required, the butcher concerned having installed a Stunning Pen for cattle and carried out other works. The rather long period allowed for the work to be done has removed any sense of urgency and a "wait and see" attitude seems to have been adopted by some people in the trade.

Five informal notices were served regarding slaughterhouses and all were complied with during the year.

2 tons. 3 qrs. of meat and offals were found to be diseased or unsound and were condemned and sent for processing. Much of this material derived from the 120 animals slaughtered in emergency.

1960.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

Animal.	Cattle ex. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed.	901.	4.	63.	2,434.	981.	-
Number inspected.	901.	4.	63.	2,434.	981.	-
<u>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	1.	5.	13.	2.	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	127.	-	4.	32.	73.	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci.	14.1%.	25%.	14.3%	1.8%.	7.6%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	2.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	5.	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	0.77%	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annual Report, 1960.

Foods and Drugs Act, 1955 etc.

- (i) There are 118 food premises in the district, comprising 11 butchers shops, 43 grocers and greengrocers, 11 catering premises, 46 licensed premises of which one is not in use owing to inability to comply with requirements, and 6 fried fish shops. All the premises have mains water available.
- (ii) Six butchers premises are registered for sausage making etc., Eight dairies are registered for sale of bottled milk, all of which is designated.
- (iii) Forty-five visits of inspection were made to Ice Cream premises, 18 to dairies and 119 to other food preparing premises, during the year. Extensive improvements have been made to some licensed houses as a result of informal action.
- (iv) No education courses in hygienic methods were run, there being insufficient staff to do so. Such education must be limited to personal instruction during routine visits and distribution of posters etc.
- (v) All condemned meat and offals are disposed of by digestion in a modern privately owned plant. Other foods of which normally only small quantities are condemned, are disposed of by burying in the Council's tip.
- (vi) There have been no special inspections of large consignments or stocks of food during the year.
- (vii) No premises are registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream in this district; there are 38 premises retailing pre-packed Ice Cream.
- (viii) Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 - 1956.

Further progress was made in bringing premises into line with the requirements of the Regulations. It is however difficult to carry out a programme of modernisation of food premises with the existing staff of only two public health inspectors together with their responsibilities for so many other branches of public health work, all of which are tending to increase.

It is gratifying to see more refrigerated food cabinets in shops. The condition of many food products is much improved in warm weather by this modern method of merchandising. Even in the smallest village shops are these cabinets to be found and this great advancement has been brought about mainly by the trade people themselves, coupled with the demand of the public for frozen foods etc.

3½ lbs. of tinned foods were inspected at the request of canteen and shop managers, the food being condemned and disposed of by burial in the Council's tip.

119 visits were made to School Canteen and other food preparing premises, and in general, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

MILK.

12 "Pasteurised" licences and 15 "Tuberculin Tested" licences were issued to dairymen to retail such milk in the district. There are no milk pasteurisation plants in the district and no milk samples were taken during the year. 36 visits were made to retailer's premises.

The issue of licences to retail Special Designations of milk has now become the duty of the County Council and in future the Rural District Council will only be responsible for the registration of dairies and dairymen. The whittling away of the local Council's control of the milk industry has thus continued.

Bakehouses.

18 visits have been paid to bakehouses and they have been satisfactory. Number in the district 5. There are no underground bakehouses in the district.

Rat and Mice Destruction.

The work of rat destruction is proceeding smoothly, which is in some measure due to the co-operation of the occupiers of land, business concerns, and private disinfestation firms, who are operating in a few places in the district. Sewer infestations were found to be light and refuse tips, which are regularly attended to, are not allowed to become seriously infested.

Insect Pests.

Infestations of cockroaches were dealt with in a few premises but the greater number of complaints arises from infestations of flies. Several premises were invaded by cluster flies which usually hibernate in roof spaces and lofts - emerging in large numbers in the first warm days of Spring. Prevention by spraying in appropriate places in the late Autumn is better than attempted cure when the flies are already emerging.

Caravan Act 1960.

This act came into force on 1st August, 1960. Consultations with the Planning Authority were made and a conference of the officials responsible was held at Northallerton. From this resulted an agreement on the principles to be followed. At the close of the year the decisions of the Planning Authority were still awaited regarding most of the existing sites in the District. There were 14 individual caravans in the District and one site on which 4 caravans are normally stationed.

Improvement Grants.

The introduction of the Standard Grants in addition to the Discretionary Grants has resulted in an increase in the number of grants applied for and those approved. The sequel is of course a great increase in the amount of supervision, plans, interviews and practical work for the Public Health Inspectors. In addition there are many enquiries by intending purchasers of older properties; often six or more for one house which is offered for sale, all wanting to know about grants etc. and this can become both frustrating and time wasting.

Grants totalling £11,064 were approved in 1960 and £7,329 actually paid out for work satisfactorily completed.

New house building continues and 38 plans for new houses were approved under the Byelaws during the year. There were 16 private enterprise houses being erected at the close of the year and each of these needs many visits by the Public Health Inspectors to ensure compliance with the Byelaws.

Factories and Workshops.

25 inspections were made during the year, 2 notices being served regarding provision of sanitary accommodation.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1960 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT

OF EASINGWOLD IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE (N.R.).

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	7	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	36	18	2	-
iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	43.	25.	2.	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
State of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Reasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Adequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Effective drainage of sewers (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	1	1	-	-	-
Insufficient	-	-	-	1	-
Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	1	-

There are no Out-workers registered in the district.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

- (a) The number and nature of inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year:-
- (i) Nature of Inspections.
Housing, Nuisances under the Public Health Act, Meat, Dairies, Refuse Collection and Disposal, Disinfestation, New Buildings, New and Existing Drainage, Petroleum Storage and Rat Proofing of Buildings.
- (ii) Number of Inspections and visits.....1,812.
- (b) The Number of Notices served.
- (i) Statutory..... 4.
- (ii) Informal..... 53.
- (c) The Result of the Notices served.
- (i) Statutory complied with..... 4.
- (ii) Informal complied with..... 46.

Sanitary Administration.

Rat Infestation Inspections.....	76.
Premises on which poison bait laid.....	142.
New houses drained to sewers.....	13.
New houses drained to cesspools and septic tanks.....	3.
New houses provided with water closets.....	16.
New houses provided with earth closets.....	-
Earth closets and privies replaced with W.Cs.....	57.
W.Cs. installed in existing premises, drained to sewers.	41.
" " " " " " drained to cesspools etc..	21.
Additional W. Cs. provided to existing premises.....	9.
Existing houses re-drained.....	49.
Slaughterhouse visits.....	809.
Dairies inspections.....	18.
Privies Abolished.....	50.

I should like to add my appreciation of the help and guidance of Mr. J. E. Blakeway, who has retired after 27 years service as Senior Public Health Inspector and Surveyor to the Council. His devoted service was an example to any local government officer. I wish him many years of happy retirement.

In conclusion I must express my thanks to the Officers of the Council for their assistance so willingly given at all times.

I am, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. Canham.

Senior Public Health Inspector
& Surveyor.

